

Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 17,998. 號八十九百九千七第第 日三十月二十年卯乙 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1916. 一拜禮 號七十月正年五國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH.

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

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OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MR. MR.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN
SWEDEN.
PRO-GERMANISM DOMINANT.
PROPAGANDA OF THE CENTRAL
POWERS.

Pro-Germanism undoubtedly dominates public sentiment in Sweden, but in the opinion of clear-headed thinkers it will not succeed in plunging the country into war, says Mr. Percival Phillips, writing from Stockholm to the *Daily Express*.

The so-called Activist movement, which demands war, continues strenuously to agitate against neutrality and in favour of joining the Central Powers, but of late there have been secessions from its ranks and even signs of a reaction in favour of the Entente. Whether or not this reaction gains impetus depends partly on the future negotiations between Sweden and Great Britain, and the success of the Allies in constructing the propaganda of their enemies.

It must be remembered that sympathy for Germany, which one hears expressed on all sides, is inspired primarily, not by love for Germany herself, nor hatred of Great Britain, but by the morbid fear of Russia, which has been a kind of national bogey in Sweden for centuries. The "Russian peril" is the corner-stone of Activism. Without it pro-Germanism in Sweden would be of comparatively little importance. True, there are subsidiary causes, grievances against Great Britain, the influence of German art and Kultur, admiration for German militarism—but the mainspring of the pernicious movement which urges Sweden openly to declare Britain her enemy, and throw her lot in with Germany, is a profound desire to "conquer" Russia and safeguard her northern frontier for all time.

ANTI-RUSSIANISM.

Russia's supposedly sinister designs on an Atlantic port, the construction of strategic railways in Finland and the capture of a Cosack invasion into the Swedish province of Norrland have furnished texts for countless political sermons in the past. More than one politician has ridden into popularity on the wave of anti-Russianism. Sven Hedin, the celebrated explorer, turned prophet in pre-war days and achieved transient fame in a new field by "exposing" the machinations of Russia.

The war intensified this terror of Russia. German propagandists magnified it with a thousandfold. Germany flooded Sweden with anti-Russian literature and chieftains agents; the wildest stories of Russian spies, naval coups, and plots were circulated and readily believed. Another Activist leader, Professor Gustav Steffen, who lived in England many years and returned here at the beginning of the war, has contributed two pro-German war books to the literature of the movement. One of them, "War and Culture," attacks England as the instigator of the war. This book became so popular in Germany that Professor Steffen was offered a post at Göttingen University.

SINISTER CAMPAIGN.

Associated with these two Russophobes are other clever writers and publicists who continue the Activist propaganda with great industry. From their headquarters in the Södermalm quarter of Stockholm issues a constant stream of newspaper articles and pamphlets, literature for the army, and patriotic arguments for doubting Sweden who are disinclined to approve of the militant form of Activism. Some of it has a strong anti-English tone, and lately there has been a marked increase in attacks based on Britain's alleged restrictions of Sweden's foreign trade and the grievance of her merchants.

In consequence, there is a strong Activist party in Stockholm and Gothenburg, while the frontier province of Norrland is with them to a man. The majority of the newspapers in the capital have endorsed the Activist creed with more or less enthusiasm. The Activists have the bulk of the Conservatives and a few Liberals. Opposed to them are the majority of the Socialists and Liberals, who fight determinedly for neutrality. M. Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader, is a zealous worker against Activism, and has addressed many "neutrality meetings" throughout Sweden. He declares frankly that Sweden should support the Allies. His open advocacy of the Entente evoked the charge from his opponents that he is playing Britain's game against Sweden, to which the obvious retort is that the Activists are creatures of the German Emperor.

One of the most vigorous opponents of Activism, Mr. Karl Staaf, the former Liberal Premier, died last month. He denounced the Activists as dangerous lunatics, and described the semi-Activists who sought pretexts for quarrels with Great Britain as being almost as bad.

Military "estimates" are put forward by the Activist propagandists to prove that Sweden could invade Russia with success. She has an army of 600,000 trained men—first-line troops, declared to be of better quality than those now fighting for Russia and Germany. Two army corps would be sent across the Fornea Elv River from Norrland into Finland (which is supposed to be denuded of Russian troops), another 200,000 would be landed on the Finnish coast between Abo and Vaasa, and 300,000 men kept in reserve. A rising in Finland, the Activists say, must be inevitable. In a few weeks, at most, Finland would be "free" and the victorious Swedish army outside Petrograd.

All of which sane Swedes like M. Branting characterize as "madness."

There are various grades of Activists, from the militant Russophobes, who want an immediate war of conquest, to the more conservative individuals who are in sympathy with such a policy but realize that it cannot be carried out. Then there are so-called Neutralists, whose sympathies are with Germany, but are opposed to Sweden's participation in the war, and still others frankly hostile to Great Britain.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

The Activists claim that their movement is growing, but, on the contrary, it is diminishing. More than one prominent Swede who formerly endorsed the doctrine of militancy now admits that it would be a fatal mistake. For one thing, the fear of Russia appears to have decreased. Again, recent events in the various theatres of war have helped to alter the opinions of many Swedes who

formerly were convinced that both Germany's triumph and a Russian invasion of Sweden were inevitable.

There is less fear of expressing sympathy with the Entente than during the earlier stages of the war. The feeling is apparent in some quarters that after all Germany may not win. Some persons, indeed, go so far as to admit their belief that she cannot win. An overwhelming majority of Swedes accepted unquestioningly the confident predictions of the German General Staff first about Paris, then about Calais, then about Petrograd. One disappointment after another has had its effect on even the most ardent supporters of the Central Powers. They realize that Germany has nearly boxed the compass without finding a way out. Every German failure weakens the Activist movement.

As long as German supremacy seemed inevitable, the friends of the Entente kept silent. They feared—indeed, they had repeated warnings from the paid bulhies of the Wilhelmstrasse—that Germany would show no mercy to her weaker neighbors who evinced signs of friendship for England. Some, too, considered it impossible for Sweden to remain neutral, and were convinced against their will that she would be forced into the field to fight her traditional enemy. They believed they were best serving their country by remaining silent during the clamour of their opponents. Thus pro-Ally sentiment, which existed even at the height of the pro-German boom, was completely effaced for a time.

That pro-Ally sentiment does exist even in Stockholm and Gothenburg is undeniable. That no trace of it is apparent in every-day life here, much less to observers in other countries, is due to the fact that it has no outlet. All ordinary channels whereby it might find expression are dominated by pro-German influences.

GERMAN MENACE.

It may be said that only 50 per cent. of the population of Sweden is distinctly pro-German, but this half includes what might be called the "upper classes" which supply the Government and control the newspapers. It embraces the Court circles, most business and professional men, army officers, teachers, and "intellectuals." Against them are arrayed the bulk of the working classes and a minority of public men and thinkers.

The workers—largely Socialists—are pro-Entente, not because they particularly love England, but because they regard Germany as the embodiment of dangerous autocracy. True, they hate and fear Russia, but they consider German autocracy, based on a scheme of State Socialism, a greater menace than that of Russia, which is so extreme that they think it must break down. The Socialist party has repudiated Activism by expelling Professor Steffen. Dr. Larsson, and Dr. Parte, a municipal councillor, three of their most prominent members, for upholding the "war" policy.

This, broadly, is the division of the Swedish nation on the question of the war. There are, of course, exceptions on both sides. You will find friends of England among the governing classes, and far-sighted Swedes who realize that a great danger to their country has been from Germany, not Russia. Likewise you will find anti-English Socialists among workmen who have been idle because their factories are deprived of supplies from England, and are therefore obliged to close down.

Sentiment in the army is unmistakably pro-German. There are dissenters among the Socialists serving in the ranks; nevertheless, a large percentage of soldiers support the officers, who, almost without exception, have great respect for the German army and hope for its triumph. The man army and hope for its triumph. The prospect of a greater Swedish appeal to them, and Finland has made marked progress in military circles in recent months.

Not only do the officers profess great admiration for the German war machine, but their professional life is influenced by German methods, and they naturally look up to a country which puts their caste above all others. Some Swedish officers are serving with the German army, and their experiences are published at length for their friends at home. Others, who have been taken to the German front, return full of praise for what they have seen.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S BLUFF.

They are made much of by express command of the Kaiser; the Swedish army is flattered by their hosts of the General Staff, and they are assured by "experts" that it could easily bring Russia to her knees, thus doing its rightful part in the great task Germany is undertaking on behalf of the Scandinavian peoples.

Some of these officers return to Sweden as the bearers of messages from the German army to the Swedish army, which are nothing less than thinly-veiled threats. Colonel Bonvang, head of the military school at Carlberg, who went to the German front, wrote an article on his return in which he said he felt impelled to publish what was practically a communication from the German army, if not the German people. It was this: "If Sweden stood apart and thus showed her indifference to the great struggle Germany was making on her behalf, Germany might afterwards feel impelled to allow Russia to compensate herself at Sweden's expense for territory which Russia would lose elsewhere."

All of which is useful material for the Activists. German influence is apparent, too, in the drill and equipment of the Swedish army. The troops are clothed in a "field grey" uniform closely resembling that adopted by Germany for this war, while the "pickelhaube" worn is one branch of the service are practically identical with those of the German officers I saw in the field. The first Swedish officer I saw in the streets of Stockholm with his glittering helmet, grey greatcoat, fierce moustache, and general air of aggressive sameness, might have just stepped out of a Berlin barracks.

Whatever the trend of Swedish public opinion may be, the attitude of the Swedish Government has been scrupulously neutral. It is doing its utmost to prevent contraband goods reaching Germany. It has been unshaken in its policy of strict neutrality, despite insidious attempts to swerve it from that attitude.

Activists, not content with the present advantageous position and prosperity of their country, would like to plunge it into a wild and hopeless adventure as the cat-in-paw of Germany. Fortunately, there are enough sane people to hold them in check.

ENEMY'S MAN POWER.
WASTAGE IN THE DUAL
MONARCHY.

One could write a volume on the difference between the system of recruiting in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy at the beginning of the war and that in vogue at present. It is one of the most interesting and dramatic chapters of the war, how the compulsory system has been working in the country for fifteen months, and with practically every man mobilised, and how at a time when the whole of its manhood is already engaged at the front or on war duties, the country raises men enough to reinforce the fighting units and cover a continually increasing front hundreds of miles away. The system pursued in Hungary is the cause of immense bitterness, and one need not be a prophet to predict that this unnatural way of raising new forces will very soon call down vengeance on those who are responsible for it.

The simple facts are these: The military authorities, having to supply the armies in the field on three fronts with an almost unlimited number of men demanded from all sides with the impatience of despair, are throwing themselves upon the resources of the nation with such vehemence that the military exigencies hold in thrall now every male from boys up to men of fifty. It is quite common to find consumptive men, not yet fifty-one, who have been refused seven times being enrolled now, even those who will reach the age of fifty-one in a month's time. Indeed, anyone who can move a limb is being enrolled, and in most cases these new recruits are not even allowed to return to their homes to take leave of their families, but are either sent to the front straight ahead or to some unit in training, according as to whether they have served already or not. The ruthless method employed in recruiting makes the ordinary citizens think that the army must be pressed very badly if such methods have to be adopted, and there is no doubt that this is the case. The army of the Monarchy, indeed, is being employed in a task that is too great a burden, and though it has achieved great things up to the present it is unable to achieve impossibilities. Yet it is not the leaders, Austrian and German alike, that a last attempt must be made now or never, and that if it will not succeed now, it will not succeed; therefore, the last drop of strength, the last ounce of energy, is being put into action now.

BETTER POSITION OF GERMANY.

This, as I have said, explains the drastic measures which are now being taken. Yet it is understood in Hungary that Germany itself is much better off and that this knowledge creates dissatisfaction and bitterness. The position in Germany, in fact, is not to be compared with that in the Monarchy. There the military authorities carry on the recruiting with an eye to the industrial and commercial life of the country, and except under the Order in Council relating to commerce with foreign countries, to engagements on work for war or national purposes, to work or employment in connection with public necessities, etc. In Austria-Hungary no such order exists, for only army contractors and their assistants, and those strictly employed or engaged in war work are exempted. While the numbers exempted in Germany run up to hundreds of thousands, those in Hungary are only a few thousand men besides the ammunition and war material workers. The number of men in Hungary is also very limited for the bulk of the war material and ammunition is being manufactured in Austrian industrial centres by Austrian workmen.

To give an idea of how ruthlessly the recruiting is being carried on, one may mention cases by the hundreds, where people have been carried away literally from sanatoriums not to speak of soldiers having to return with unhealed wounds. The recruiting "campaign" just now in progress had disastrous results for the special constabulary of Budapest. This worthy body contains men either too old or unfit for military service. They numbered 30,000 up to the posting of the last recruiting placards; now they number only 15,000. If one takes this case as a basis to start from, the figures being the reliable information available, it can be accepted as indisputable that fifty per cent. of all those men who have been repeatedly thrown back as unfit are being enrolled now. Indeed, that is calculating on the safe side, for the special constables included men over fifty, who would not even be called up for medical examination. Another point is that there is not one civilian in Hungary to-day who, if under fifty years of age, has not been medically examined by the military at least eight times. Yet the enrolment of these men is proceeding at the rate that men between twenty-one and twenty-four are called up in peace time. In order to gain a clear idea of the military value of these men one need only point out that men who were rejected as unfit a month ago are being accepted now. Neither short-sightedness, nor incipient heart disease, nor a slight limp, makes any difference to-day. Everybody has to go. Those who have served for their youth, even if only two months, are sent to the front straight ahead, and they are not even allowed to return home after the committee has decided. Those who have not served are being sent to training units for a short period.

THE WASTAGE.

As a matter of fact, one cannot blame the military authorities if one considers the reasons and military objects that drive them. The Hungarian statistician whom I have already quoted in the *Morning Post* several times, calculates the numbers needed at present for reinforcements at not less than 37,000 daily, if the General Staff insists on keeping the numbers continually up to the mark. The Serbian campaign itself consumes over twelve thousand men a day in killed, wounded, and sick; the Russian front consumes almost as many, and the Italian theatre of the war is costing even more. Of the 37,000 men needed, those who have recovered from wounds supply the half, but the other half have to be found, if the army is to be kept up to its present strength. That would mean 19,000 men a day, that is 570,000 a month, of which half, 285,000, have to come from the civilian population. How otherwise

would it be possible for the recruiting authorities to raise such numbers out of a mass already sifted to the utmost, if not by the method employed? The occupied territories need an unlimited number of men for garrisoning duties, a circumstance which has to be reckoned with in Serbia especially, where every village needs guarding and garrisoning, where a population not only hostile but dangerous to the army has to be watched, terrorised, and crushed. At least 100,000 men will shortly be necessary to garrison the conquered parts of Serbia, the 150,000 now on the Rumanian frontier cannot be reduced for the attitude of this country still gives rise to doubts and anxiety, the Russian front must be kept intact for fear of an offensive on the part of the enemy at any moment, and in view of the withdrawal of considerable numbers of German troops from that front.

The number of casualties in the Austro-Hungarian armies during the past four weeks is estimated to amount to not less than 600,000 men on all three fronts, of which more than 25 per cent. were cases of sickness, due to the changed climatic conditions, and to the inferior physique of the armies engaged. The ambulance trains bringing the wounded back from Serbia carry as many sick, consumptive, and fever-stricken men as wounded, due to the abominable sanitary conditions in the evacuated regions.

DOGS CALLED UP.

Another sign of the sore need for men is the official announcement published regarding subjects of allied countries. These people are called upon to present themselves at their respective Consulates, German, Turkish, Bulgarian, at once and prepare to leave immediately. The announcement should they fail to answer the call, says the placard, "they will be enrolled in the Hungarian or Common Army." They can choose where they would rather serve, at home or in the Monarchy, but serve they must. Their age is not even limited to fifty years. Every male over seventeen must go. Another placard on the street corners calls up the dogs. "All dogs capable of drawing small carts are to be brought up for examination for war purposes," says the placard, and the people read it with ironic smiles, thinking that the cats and even the little canaries will have to do their "bits" if the war lasts much longer. As a matter of fact the war-dogs are doing very good service, and as no more horses are to be had they are extremely useful in drawing the machine-guns and other light equipment. The army resorted to dogs only a few months ago, for up to then the employment of dogs in the Austro-Hungarian Army was quite unknown. The famous Hungarian horses are almost extinct now; the dog has to take its place.

Just because this state of affairs is felt very keenly by everybody here and because the people are made to believe that the same state of affairs exists in Germany too—an assumption which I do not endorse—there is considerable talk going on about the voluntary system of recruiting in England. To put it plainly nobody believes here that over a million men have volunteered for active service in England. Naturally people judge things through the sentiments existing in Budapest, where if the recruiting had been voluntary, not over 100,000 men would have been raised. Yet it is the general opinion that if it be true that England raised over a million men by the voluntary system it is the greatest marvel the war has produced. On the other hand, the rumour that compulsion is going to be introduced in England, and that perhaps a million new and first-class men are to take the field in a few months' time against the Germans in the West at a period when the Central Powers are on the verge of exhaustion is regarded here with considerable apprehension.—*Morning Post*.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D., JOINED.

1.—Private V. Findlay Smith joined the Corps on 14th January, 1916, allotted Corps No. 1060 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 2 Section).

2.—Parades for Monday, 17th inst.—7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order, dated 8th December, 1915, Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Scouts Co., Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters. Remainder, nil.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty: H.K.V.R. P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—On duty: H.K.V.R. G. E. STUART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

REVISED LIST OF PARADES.

Monday, January 17th.—No. 4 Company and all recruits.
Tuesday, January 18th.—No. 8 and Ambulance Company, also No. 4 Company.
Wednesday, January 19th.—No. 2 Company and all recruits thereof.
Thursday, January 20th.—No. 1 Company and all recruits thereof.
Friday, January 21st.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

MUSKETRY COURSE.

Application for leave.—Absence without leave from Part II. will be treated as a default. All applications for leave must in future be addressed to the Musketry Inspector and not to the D.S.P.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

The London *Evening News*, in an article on the campaign against German trade, eulogises the Commonwealth Government's efforts to rid itself of the German incubus, and instances the cancellation of the metal contracts and the Government's action in regard to wool, over which she did not mope at the loss of a gigantic trade. Australia also set a fine example in dealing with enemy firms and patents. The Australians, the paper adds, are apt to win in the commercial war, and a Labour Government leads them.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, Jan. 13th.
THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

Our main topic of conversation is what the attitude of the Southern provinces is in the present national crisis. The Yunnan revolt may either fizzle out or it may incite discordant elements in other provinces to crystallize into open rebellion. The Government is certainly steering its way into the monarchical harbour with real ability or cleverness at least. From native sources we gather that the official heads of the Yunnan administration have been turned out of their offices, and, in their place, the Government have appointed men on the spot next in the order of promotion. Such a method of procedure will succeed if any can, for the connection between the soldiers and their chief will be unbroken, and, if large sums of money are supplied Peking will have its way.

LAWLESSNESS.

For the last thirty years there has not been anything like so much lawlessness in this region as during the year that has ended, and with the new year there are no signs of improvement. Bands of robbers are stalking through the land, regardless of the existence of authority. No house possessing any booty is safe. These robbers are well-armed; some of them sport Browning revolvers, and are becoming adepts in the use of them.

The villagers have ceased to look for protection from the various Yamen. Each village has its own special guards. The young men do guard duties by turn. It is the only way in which life has a moiety of security.

Kibyang, during the last year, has had no fewer than five successive magistrates. Not one of them has been able to deal satisfactorily with an instance of civil strife when two sections of a large and prosperous village have battered and burned each other's houses into dust and ashes.

SWATOW SHORT OF SILVER.

Swatow has recently been hard up for dollars. Circulation of silver has been very scanty. A certain rich local money-lender saw an opportunity of enlarging his fortune. With the aid of the town police he succeeded in gathering in large sums of money, which he proceeded forthwith to lend at high rates of interest. His extortion drew down upon him the wrath of the Taoyin, who severely rebuked him. It is difficult to imagine any private individual in any civilized country other than China being able to call in the police to serve his own selfish ends. This man has not even been reprimanded for having done so. He is blamed for rendering business impossible in Swatow. Like all other ports in the world, Swatow is feeling the effects of the great European war.

WEDDING BELLS.

In the midst of the continual sombre news of war it is a pleasant interlude to hear the sound of wedding-bells. There recently took place the marriage of Mr. Edmunds, of the Anglo-Chinese College, and Miss Dorothy Paton, daughter of Mr. William Paton, Swatow. On Tuesday next there is going to be celebrated at Swatow the marriage of the Rev. Henry Wingate Oldham, of Amoy, to Miss Lilah Buchanan Stewart. So the voice of the bride and bridegroom are still to be heard.

SEVENTY SOVEREIGNS.

SEPOY'S SAVINGS STOLEN.

Prosecuting an Indian soldier at the Magistrate's yesterday for stealing 70 sovereigns belonging to another Indian soldier, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton said that complainant had a considerable amount of money, including 70 sovereigns, which he kept wrapped up in a piece of khaki cloth under his pillow. Both defendant and complainant were in hospital and occupied beds a short distance away from each other. Early on the morning of the 8th, the complainant left his bed, to go outside, and, on his return, after an absence of 15 minutes, he found that the money had gone, about a month afterwards the defendant appeared at the Post Office, said he desired to send 850 rupees to his father, and produced 57 sovereigns for the transaction. While the Money Order was being made out, another Indian soldier came into the Post Office and the defendant then covered up the money with his arms, so that it should not be seen. This action was noticed by the Post Office authorities who caused enquiries to be instituted. Defendant made a statement to his Commanding Officer which, said Mr. Shenton, had since been found to be wholly untrue.

The case was remanded till Thursday.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "B" v. KOWLOON "A."

This game on the Hongkong Cricket Ground on Saturday was at a most interesting stage when stumps were drawn, the home team having only 18 runs to get with three wickets to go. Muriel found a good partner in Thursday's field he had lost Pearce, but there was a "rot" after the dismissal of Thursday's three men falling to Evans without scoring. Whitmarsh came to the rescue, however, and with Muriel played out time. The latter's innings was a model of careful and consistent batting. His scoring strokes included 12 fours and a six, the latter off Evans. Scores and analyses:—

KOWLOON.				
F. Sutton, c Muriel, b Taylor	37			
L. J. Blackburn, c Edgecumbe, b Reed	6			
R. D. Evans, b Taylor	41			
J. V. Braga, b Reed	32			
Major T. A. Robertson, run out	3			
J. P. Robinson, b Reed	13			
A. O. Brown, c Whitmarsh, b Reed	16			
W. Kay, b Reed	0			
S. E. Green, b Reed	0			
K. McLennan, not out	18			
Extras	31			

Total (for 9 wickets) 191
J. C. Fletcher did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pearce	13	0	18	0
Reed	17	3	0	6
Taylor	12	0	64	2
Whitmarsh	3	0	10	0

HONGKONG.				
T. E. Pearce, l.b.w., b Kay	5			
H. E. Muriel, not out	102			
R. P. Thurstfield, Fletcher, b Evans	31			
Lieut.-Col. Morgan, b Evans	0			
H. H. Taylor, l.b.w., b Evans	0			
C. Edgecumbe, b Evans	5			
G. E. Aubrey, c Sutton, b Braga	5			
A. Whitmarsh, c and b Kay	20			
Extras	10			

Total (for 7 wickets) 173
E. B. Reed, R. Kennedy, and A. L. Gao did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kay	12	1	45	2
Braga	11	0	64	1
Evans	9	0	54	4

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY.

The Civil Service lost to the University on Saturday, the latter gaining a somewhat easy victory by 5 wickets and 19 runs. The feature of the game was the fine bowling of Ho Wing Kin, who took 8 for 43. Scores and analyses:—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
R. C. Wittchell, b Ho Wing Kin	27			
P. T. Lumble, b Ho Wing Kin	14			
R. Ponsonby, c Redmond, b Ho Wing Kin	14			
E. W. Dawson, b Brayshaw	0			
E. W. Hamilton, b Ho Wing Kin	1			
Hon. C. Severn, b Ho Wing Kin	5			
R. E. O. Bird, c Redmond, b Brayshaw	0			
C. Sara, b Ho Wing Kin	0			
W. Hill, c de Sousa, b Ho Wing Kin	1			
W. H. Edmunds, b Ho Wing Kin	1			
J. Deane, not out	15			
Extras	15			

Total 78
Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	13	8	20	2
Ho Wing Kin	12	5	40	8

UNIVERSITY.

A. de Sousa, c Lumble, b Hon. C. Severn	13			
Ng Sze Cheung, b Bird	8			
Ng Sze Kwong, c Edmunds, b Wittchell	5			
Ho Wing Kin, b Hamilton	21			
R. A. Redmond, c Deane, b Bird	9			
Wing Lok, not out	16			
J. D. Wright, not out	13			
Extras	12			

Total 97
G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, C. G. Anderson, and A. H. Rumjahn did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wittchell	6	3	9	1
R. E. O. Bird	9	2	28	2
Hon. Mr. C. Severn	4	0	18	1
E. W. Hamilton	10	1	23	1
W. Hill	3	0	11	0

SEA-FIGHTING AT LONG RANGE.

The fight in the North Sea began twelve miles away. When the *Blucher* was struck, she was ten miles from her English enemy. When von Spee and Craddock fought off Chile, they opened fire at a distance of 12,000 yards; and Craddock had old-fashioned obsolete ships. If the old-fashioned obsolete ships open fire at 12,000 yards, what the super-dreadnaughts can do may be guessed. What they can do, experts say frankly, is throw a 2,000-pound projectile twenty-five miles with such accurate range-finders that the deflection will be only twenty yards for six miles. In fact, the improvement and change in naval equipment have been so swift and revolutionary, that the life of a battleship has been rated first rank for only five years. In speed, in size, in armour proof, and in big gun fire, the changes have come so fast since 1905 that the nations had either to fight it out or cripple themselves financially building bigger and bigger monsters of the sea; and oddly enough, the changes all date from a little "cheese box on a floating saucerpan," the *Monitor* of Civil War fame. From the time the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack* spat out their fire-cracker shots at each other, it has been a race among the nations for speed, armour proof, big guns, and long range. Those best informed declare that the big gun and speed have rendered secondary both armour proof and submarine, but these are disputes that will be finally settled in the present war. Neither side has had any monopoly of courage. The courage of both sides has been magnificent—almost terrible, but speed and the big gun have won. —A. C. Laut, in *Review of Reviews*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS AND NAVY DRAW.

Goals seem to be very scarce in senior football this season, and once again there was a goalless draw on the Club ground on Saturday in the Navy's encounter with the Volunteers. While there was seldom any considerable excitement about the game, it was always interesting, with the result in doubt right up to the last minute. The home team had the misfortune to lose the services early on of McTavish, who severely sprained a muscle, and although that player pluckily returned to the field subsequently he was more or less a passenger for the remainder of the game. This notwithstanding, the Volunteers were undoubtedly the more convincing side, and the blue-jackets' goalkeeper had much more to look after than Rogers, who was rarely troubled. It was the fine defence of the Navy that pulled them through without defeat. In that defence Fennemore was always the most effective figure.

In the first half, after considerable pressure on the Navy's goal had been relieved, Hopper was presented with practically an open goal, but shot straight for Rogers, who picked up very smartly. The ball was returned, and in the struggle Raiton handled. A penalty was awarded, but Fennemore shot at the custodian's legs, and the shot was well saved. This was the only really dangerous episode, so far as the Club's charge was concerned, in the whole of the period. Several deserving efforts by the Volunteers missed the mark by a fraction only, and on one occasion Black, who played an exceedingly safe game at back, almost scored with a fine long shot.

The run of play in the second half was also much in favour of the home team, but there was a failure to follow up the obvious advantages created by the excellent work of the intermediate line, in which Chassels was, as usual, most prominent. His clever head work and calm judgment were among the factors responsible for the impotency of the opposing forward line. Once Hopper did give the defence the slip, and his shot, a remarkably fast one from long range, passed just over the bar. There was no relaxation of effort by either side, and the home forwards in particular were very aggressive nearing time. In the last minute the Volunteers had an exceedingly simple opportunity of getting the desired point. A powerful shot from the left was knocked down with much difficulty by the Navy custodian, and one of the inside men had but to push the ball in from two yards' range, but he missed, and when he regained possession he sent just wide and high. Mr. F. W. Wright had charge of the game.

SHROPSHIRE AND R.E. ALSO DRAW.

The Shropshires and the Royal Engineers shared the spoils of Saturday's encounter on the Navy ground, the score being one goal each. The exhibition was a fast and exciting one and the result was no great hardship on either team. The infantrymen were perhaps a trifle better all round, but they probably felt quite satisfied with the one point. Hopper secured the Engineers' goal from a penalty, and Poplow notched the Shropshires' point. Sergt. A. A. Wilson, R.A., was the referee.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

The Diocesan School have yet to gain a point in the competition. It was not expected that the side would obtain it at the expense of the 87th Company, but they put up a fairly good fight in view of the fact that they were not strongly represented. The artillerymen managed to score six goals, and the School failed to reply. "Belchers" record will look considerably better in the League table as the result of their victory over St. Joseph's College on the Navy ground. They won by two goals to one, Coventry obtaining both of their goals.

The Shropshires' second string, who have been enjoying a rather merry course in the League, had a most unexpected setback on the Military ground, the little men of the Lam Liong beating them by two goals to one. The Chinese team are getting back into their former form, and their cleverness will take them far even yet.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

TABLE TO DATE.				
	P.	W.	L.	D.
R.G.A.	3	2	0	1
R.E.	2	1	0	1
Shrops.	3	1	1	1
H.K. Vol.	4	1	2	1
Navy	4	0	2	2

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION II. TABLE TO DATE.				
	P.	W.	L.	D.
87th Company	8	8	0	25
St. Joseph's	8	6	2	0
St. Joseph's	7	4	2	1
Lam Liong	6	3	1	2
83rd Company	7	3	3	1
87th Company	7	3	3	1
Belchers	5	2	2	1
Islands	6	2	3	1
St. Joseph's	7	2	5	0
University	4	1	3	1
Foxton Dock	4	1	3	1
Confucius	5	1	3	1
Diocesan School	6	0	6	0

LOCAL CLAIMS AGAINST
ENEMY GOVERNMENTS.

MODE OF PRESENTATION.

The Government Gazette publishes the following for general information:—"It has been decided that claims made from Hongkong against enemy Governments should be presented to the Foreign Claims Office through the Colonial Office, but that claimants may subsequently communicate direct with the Foreign Claims Office as to details, i.e., form of application, completeness of claim, etc." The instructions to be followed in making such claims can be seen at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

NEW RULES NOTIFIED.

The following order has been made by the Governor-in-Council under Sections 3 and 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915:—

The following rules shall be added to the rules made by the Governor-in-Council under the above Ordinance on the 8th day of January, 1915, and published in the Gazette of the 7th January, 1916:—

30.—These Rules shall not apply to intoxicating liquors as defined in the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, or to raw opium so defined in the Opium Ordinance, 1914.

31.—Rule 7 shall not apply to letters, parcels and other articles exported by means of the post, but the Postmaster-General may in his absolute discretion refuse to forward any article posted in the Colony until the sender produces a permit to export the said article.

32.—Passengers' baggage containing nothing but personal effects and travellers' samples may be imported and exported without a permit or licence unless the Superintendent of Imports and Exports requires a permit to be obtained.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPPIUM.

The stocks on 13th January were as follows:—Patna, 442 chests; Benares, 219 chests; Malwa, 292 chests; —erian and Turkish, 147 chests. In unrefined Bengal opium the balance of stocks on the 13th inst. were:—Patna, 173 chests; Benares, 49 chests.

IMPORTS.

Market continues quiet owing to unrest in the consuming districts. Immediately confidence is restored we expect some activity. The quotations are:—No. 10s at \$90/104, nominal. No. 12s at \$94/109, nominal. No. 16s at \$95/109, nominal. No. 20s at \$100/137, nominal. Arrivals 8,300 bales. Shipments nil. Sales nil. Bargains 10,000 bales. Unsold stock 5,000 bales.

A quantity of Woollen stock has been bought up by the French Government. There was no business in raw cottons, and there are no stocks. Business in metal has been quiet during the last fortnight. A few sales are reported of Bars and Nails, at last prices. May, June, July is probably the earliest shipment now available from the Pacific coast. Dealers have bought well up to date, but for delivery, so far ahead the business is becoming speculative. The demand from Japan continues, and the local market is still depleted of stocks. The Petroleum market is very strong on account of high freight rates. Prices of certain grades advanced 30 cents on December 27th. In other brands the prices are unchanged. There are no stocks of Pepper, Window Glass, or Camphor. No sales of importance are reported in the Coal Market. The Sugar Market is advancing. The Market for Saltpetre is very strong. With regard to the Flour Market no purchases are reported, but the American flour market has advanced considerably and the freight situation is worse. Local dealers are inclined to hold their stocks and we look for advances in prices. Patent, \$5.70, Cut off, \$2.80; Straight, \$2.83; Seconds, \$2.84.

EXPORTS.

There is no change in the Feather Market. Ginger is unchanged, and the report states that there is no business doing. There is no business in Galangal in Cassia Oil or in Star Aniseed. There is a small business in Star Aniseed Oil. There is no business in Ground Nuts. The Tin market is steady. Sales of 30 piculs are reported of Quicksilver. There is no stock, buyers are speculating, and prices are advancing. The markets for Saigon Cassia and Gall Nuts are steady. Some sales are reported of Black Bristles. White Bristles are still unobtainable.

MASQUERADING GERMAN IN JAPAN.

The trial of a man giving the name of Grobeck, detained on a charge of acting in favour of Germany, seems to have advanced considerably in the hands of a preliminary justice in the Kobe local Court. It is stated, says the *Japan Times*, that the name of Grobeck is an assumed one, the real person named Grobeck being a Swedish resident at Shanghai. The prisoner made use of Mr. Grobeck's passport and came over to this country, while his real name is reported to be Fritz Ehrhardt. He is an official of the Austrian Consulate at Shanghai. In order to clear up the case, Mr. Grobeck, who recently came to this country, was subjected to an inquiry at the Swedish Consulate here and also was interrogated by the Kobe Court.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CIGARS AT MODERATE PRICES.

DUTCH CIGARS.

"BRAMA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.
These Cigars are made entirely of the finest Havana Tobaccos and are a most exquisite smoke.

"EL PLANTADOR" in Boxes 25 at \$1.75 per box.
The very best of Mexican Cigars.

"MAZEPPA" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.
We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

"HERMANAS" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.
A very good and inexpensive Cigar.

"LA CASA" in Boxes 100 at \$4.00 per box.
Excelling in rich flavour and faultless burning.

"GLORIAS" in Boxes 50 at \$3.00 per box.
Silky leaf, delicious aroma, mild flavour.

"LA GRANDIOZA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.
Are distinguished by a super's delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.

"KING EDWARD VII." in Boxes 25 at \$4 per box.
We specially recommend these Cigars, which are noted for their purity and fragrance.

"PETIT DUC" in Boxes 100 at \$7.00 per box.
These Cigars are made from a Special Blend of Havana Tobacco and are very delicate in flavour and aroma.

ALSO

LA MINERVA MANILA CIGARS

IN ALL SHAPES

CICCHINA. IFFICTSAND BOUQUETS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$8.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HONGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,631. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,008.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 583 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANZI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Manouss (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE in accordance with Section 7 of the Tramway Ordinance of 10 of 1912 of my intention to apply to the Governor-in-Council for power to construct an additional CROSSTRAK TRACK between the two existing TRACKS in YEE WO STREET at its junction with CAROLINE STREET and opposite Inland Lot 1090.

J. J. STODART KENNEDY,
General Manager,
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [183]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1916, at 3 P.M. on the Spot, The Several Lots numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS:—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to—
HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [184]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BAFATA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KASHMIR,"
Captain F. H. S. Stone, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 23rd January 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KARMA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KASHMIR," due in London about the 11th March, 1916.

Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1916. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be signed by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1916. [27]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Company which was adjourned on the 13th day of December last, will be continued TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 17th day of January, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Company in Hongkong, when the Resolution for the adoption of New Articles will be proceeded with.

Dated the 6th January, 1916.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager. [185]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong. All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 20th February, 1916. Forms may be had on application.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

NOTICE.

MR. HUGH B. L. DOWBIGGIN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st January, 1916.
STEWART BROS.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916. [173]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROVIDED that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a CUP for a Ladies' Singles match play Competition under Handicap to be played over the FANLING Course on days other than SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Entries should be sent in WRITING to the Undersigned and will be received up to the 16th inst.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th January 1916. [147]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5122, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of M. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED. Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Offices of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1916, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4909 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Offices of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled. Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. P. BARNEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [68]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 190, PEAK, with Hillside Flower Garden, sheltered, quiet, only ten minutes by Ricksha from Barker Road, Tram Station. Five Rooms, Three Bathrooms, Drying Room, Boys' Room, Amah's Room, Photographic Dark Room, and detached Servants' Quarters, just renovated, from mid-April, for one year or longer, Furnished.
Apply to—
T. K. DEALY,
Queen's College, or at the House.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1916. [181]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchoa.
Nos. 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [32]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace near Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [49]

TO LET.

"EILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villa, No. 54, The Peak, Fully Furnished, including Piano, from 1st April to 31st October.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from 1st March, 1916.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.
No. 68, PEEL STREET, on Cause Road level.
GLENSHIEL, No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 125, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH JANUARY 1916

BRITISH ADAPTABILITY.

It has been said of us that, as a nation, we take our pleasures sadly. The phrase is one which makes us smile, for it is not strictly accurate. The truth is that we usually take our pleasures quietly; we dislike anything that seems to be at all demonstrative. And, as is well known, we are rather pleased to grumble and to find fault, not only with ourselves but with everything connected with the things in which we really take a pride. Someone in authority once told us that "Britain usually 'muddled through,'" and the phrase has since become a great favourite. For some time we have been very impressed by the German war-machine. We expected that it would be most efficient; as an engine of destruction it has been even nearer perfection than we were led to believe. There is, therefore, a great tendency to assume that everything which the Germans do must be equally good, though we know, as a fact, that they have entirely failed to develop a colonial empire. We see the application of such good characteristics as industry and concentration on their army, and we are ready to believe those who tell us that, in all the things which matter, the Germans organize much better than we do. Recently there was quite a wave of pessimism at Home, brought about chiefly by the situation in the Dardanelles and the Balkans. This led Mr. Raymond recently to refer to the "all-is-lost" brigade, and to suggest, as a tonic, a visit to the trenches. The recent vigorous measures, however, with regard to conscription and the general position of affairs in the many war-zones have led to a more cheerful outlook. All the news which reaches us now shows that those in authority at Home, as well as the people, by no means despair of the coming campaigns. When we remember these things it is of interest to notice that, in the time of dis-

appointment, the new President of the Society of Arts delivered a timely tonic to those who delight in detracting British progress and British methods. A number of well-known public men, including authors, lawyers and professors, were quoted by Dr. Clerk, and the burden of their theme was always the same, viz., the decadence of English science and industry as compared with that of Germany. Not only was he able to refute those statements, but he was actually in a position to go further and prove that the English and French lead the world in scientific matters. He showed also, that the people of Great Britain have very tangible advantages over the Germans in the shape of higher wages, cheaper goods, more hours of leisure and better housing. We all knew, from the returns before the war, that the trade of Great Britain was in a healthier condition than that of Germany, but it is well to be reminded of the fact. We must beware of accepting the statements made by our enemies before the war as gospel-truth. The famous General BERNARDINI in his book, which has been translated under the title "England as Germany's Vassal," naively explains that the amazing development of Hongkong has been entirely due to the enterprise and industry of the Germans who resided amongst us. To all such vague statements Dr. Clerk replies with definite facts, which lead the reader of his address to agree with him in his interesting conclusion. "Whatever," he says, "then, be the German organization for the arts of peace, and whatever be our lack of method or organization, all tests which can be applied show the English as a nation to have attained greatly superior results as compared with Germany." He declares unhesitatingly that, "tested by results, England is successful both in industry, science and invention." The fact is that there is a national characteristic which is often overlooked, but which has been most instrumental in the development of the Empire. It may be called adaptability. It has been revealed again, quite recently, in the matter of conscription. The great mass of the British people thoroughly dislike any form of compulsion. On the other hand, they hate far more the possibility of the Germans winning. Therefore, they willingly accept, in order to achieve a particular object, the coercion which they so cordially detest. It was just the same with the drink regulations. Those who remember the overthrow of Sir WILLIAM HARBOUR and his colleagues after the introduction of the famous Local Option Bill, understand the reason for the revolt against it. There was really no question of encouraging drunkenness; it was the liberty of the individual which seemed to be endangered. The new drink regulations are much more drastic, but are accepted, simply as a means to an end. They cannot remain in operation a day longer than the war.

There is really very great difficulty in comparing German and British methods. As Dr. Clerk reminded us, BUCKLE pointed out years ago the great distinction between the two. Whilst the German brain is deductive, the English brain is inductive. In other words, the Englishman proceeds carefully by a series of small experiments, while the German works the whole thing out, logically, on paper. While the Englishman makes his experiments, however, he collects facts. He sincerely believes that "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory." The German becomes a slave to logic, and thinks that he can deduce positively the infallible result of every action. The ridiculous supposition that "terrorism" will end, instead of prolong, the war shows the absurdity to which this reasoning may be carried. The more the matter is looked into the more do we see the advantages of the system of inductive reasoning. Fortunately, we need not worry as to the result of the comparison. The typical Briton will continue to say that the appearance of disorder caused by experiments is "muddling through," and in the end he will temper his joy of victory with the sad reflection that perhaps, after all, we did not really deserve to win, as our organization was so defective. While the Germans are so deadly logical that they make hideous blunders, we are rather illogical. We cannot really believe, "that England conquered half the world in a fit of absent-mindedness." We smile at ourselves when we win, and say that we have had all the luck; when things seem to be against us we unsparringly blame ourselves and our leaders. In all cases we adapt ourselves to circumstances, and then say that we "muddle through." It is, to say the least, more pleasant than the overbearing seriousness of those whose reasoning is deductive.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

H.E. The Governor and family are now in residence at Government House.

A Service of Intercession will be held at St. Paul's College to-morrow at 6 p.m.

Information has been received that the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer *Malwa*, with the Hongkong Mail of the 3rd December, arrived in London on the 12th inst.

The *Gazette* notifies that Lieutenant R. J. Stevenson was transferred from the Volunteer Reserve to the Engineer Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 17th December, 1914.

There was a special combined parade of the Special Police Reserve on Saturday afternoon, when thirteen platoons under Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), accompanied by the band, marched to the Murray Barracks parade ground and went through various evolutions very creditably. The salute was taken by Mr. McI. Messer, Captain-Superintendent of Police.

The Tung Imperial Household disposed of a million taels worth of gold on the 4th inst. to one of the foreign banks in Peking. It is understood—says the *Peking Gazette*—that the gold was offered to a British bank; and, upon the latter intimating its inability to purchase it owing to lack of sufficient silver to finance the deal at once, the "noble metal" was offered to the bank of another nationality which immediately bought it.

WEDDING.

REYNOLDS-COOKE.

At St. John's Cathedral on Saturday morning the marriage was solemnised of Mr. C. W. M. Reynolds, elder son of Mr. H. W. Reynolds, of Bridge House, Monmouth, and Miss Jennie Frances Cooke, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cooke, of Hongkong. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. C. Copley Moyle.

The bridegroom wore the uniform of the Special Police Reserve, of which he is a member; and his "best man," Mr. C. Farbrother Mason, who is Chief Inspector of the Police Reserve, was also in uniform.

The bride's gown was of white charmeuse, trimmed with shadow lace and orange blossom. Her veil was surmounted by a wreath of the same flowers, and her bouquet was composed of crysanthemums and roses. She was given away by her father, who wore his uniform as a Sergeant-Major of the Volunteer Reserves. The mother of the bride, who acted as matron-of-honour, was attired in a cream-coloured costume and picture hat, trimmed with ostrich feathers, and carried a bouquet of golden-brown crysanthemums.

A reception followed at the Hongkong Hotel, after which Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left for their honeymoon, which is being spent at Taipo and Canton. The bride's going-away costume was of cream serge with a purple velvet hat.

Many presents were received, including one from the No. 1 Platoon of the British Company of the Special Police Reserve.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10.15 a.m., January 15th.
Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long. E. and 12 degrees Lat. N., inclining northward.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN MANCHURIA.

Not many years ago the United States held the leading position in cotton goods imported into Manchuria, its share of the trade during that period amounting to \$15,000,000 annually, and unless serious steps are taken at once by American manufacturers and exporters to hold what they have and make steady increases, this trade is a *San Francisco exchange*—will entirely disappear. The American articles have been replaced by Japanese goods. British goods have been handicapped by the same disadvantage as the American products, but a large English piece-goods house established an office in Mukden in 1913, and agencies in other distributing centers, and other British firms long represented in Manchuria by agencies in charge of Chinese have recently been giving this trade serious attention. The satisfactory results attending these efforts are to be seen in the returns for the years 1913 and 1914, which show an increase in imports of British plain cotton piece goods alone of 47,740 pieces. Important details on the cotton piece-goods trade of Manchuria and a proposed plan by which American cotton manufacturers and others interested should unite in forming a syndicate and establish a distributing agency in Manchuria with a view to selling direct and not through Shanghai as formerly, were given in Confidential Bulletin No. 30, March 10th, 1915, issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WAR.

IMPENDING ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

IMPORTANT ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS.

REAL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT.

KAISER OPERATED UPON.

ITALY AND ENEMY SUCCESSES IN MONTENEGRO.

LABOUR AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY OCCUPATION OF SERBIA.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN "TOO REVOLTING TO DESCRIBE."

BUKHAREST, January 15th.
Some Russian prisoners employed on road-making in Serbia, who have managed to escape, relate horrible accounts of their sufferings at the hands of the Germans. They state that the treatment of Serbian women and girls by the Germans is too revolting to describe.

ENEMY SUCCESSES IN MONTENEGRO.

IMPORTANCE OF MOUNT LOVITCHEN OVER-RATED.

BOLOGNA, January 15th.
The first official reference to recent events in Montenegro has been made in a speech by Signor Barzilai, a member of the Italian Cabinet.

To save Mount Lovtchen, he said, would have meant saving Montenegro, which was a huge task requiring from 200,000 to 300,000 troops, and an effort six times greater than would have been necessary to convey the same forces on Home territory. He mentioned that the over-rating of the importance of Mount Lovtchen was due to foreign influences. Cattaro was a first-class natural harbour capable of accommodating the whole Austrian fleet, despite possible menace from the top of Mount Lovtchen. Although the barracks at Cattaro were visible from Mount Lovtchen, adequate guns could not be brought up the mountain owing to the absence of roads.

He concluded by saying that the inevitable success of the Allies would nullify the recent bold strokes by the enemy which were accomplished in view of their need of hastening peace.

Austria and Germany could no longer count on inadequate co-ordination of the Allies in material and moral efforts.

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSAL OF ARMISTICE.

GREATEST DESIRE IS TO HOLD CATTARO AS NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Athens correspondent of the *Messenger* says that Austria proposed an armistice to Montenegro in order to enter into peace negotiations, suggesting the cession of Mount Lovtchen to Austria, who would then recognise Montenegro's rights to Scutari. Cetinje has no military value to Austria, but the question remains whether the Austro-Germans shall overrun Montenegro like Serbia or remain content with Cetinje and Mount Lovtchen. Austria's greatest desire is to hold Cattaro as a naval base against Italy. She has already increased her battleships there, and it is reported that four large submarines have arrived. Austria would also like to see the last of the Montenegrin Army, which still numbers 40,000, especially as Scutari is an armed camp.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMING ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

ENEMY'S PREPARATIONS.

SALONIKA, January 16th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that rumour has been very busy concerning the impending offensive of the enemy, and pro-German organs are actually fixing the date. There has been considerable enemy activity, aviators reporting important concentrations at Doiran, Ghevgeli, Kupruli, and Ukub, with an accumulation of ammunition. The dry weather is favourable to the enemy in his task of repairing the roads, but it is doubtful if they will stand the heavy artillery.

Turks and Germans are arriving at Xanthi, on the Dedo Agatch line. There are air duels daily, but the enemy keeps clear of the Allied mountain patrols, and is constantly circulating along the frontier.

ATHENS, January 16th.

The French have blown up more bridges across the Struma.

50,000 GERMANS AT MONASTIR.

PARIS, January 16th.

A Salonika telegram states that travellers from Monastir report that 50,000 Germans are massed there. German officers state that this army, in co-operation with Austrians from Montenegro, will undertake the conquest of Albania, and will afterwards join in the attack on Salonika.

ITALY'S AID FOR SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

PARIS, January 16th.

A Rome telegram says that the object of the sudden return of the King is stated to be in connection with measures to aid Montenegro and Serbia.

CETINJE NOT DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

An Austrian communiqué says that the King of Montenegro's residence at Cetinje and the town itself have not been damaged.

ALLIES' LANDING AT CORFU.

PARIS, January 16th.

A communiqué describes the landing at Corfu. The Greek authorities were warned on the 11th inst. by the French Consul, and merely made a formal verbal protest, well-knowing that it was not a question of occupation. The first detachment landed at 4 o'clock and occupied the telegraph office. They arrested two individuals who were reported by the Consul, one of whom was the head of the German espionage system.

The *Times* correspondent at Athens telegraphs that the Austrian Consul at Corfu has been arrested.

ENEMY BOMBS AMONG GREEK TROOPS.

PARIS, January 16th.

A communiqué says that enemy aircraft bombed Janes, north-west of Kukus, and Dognizi, killing a Greek soldier and wounding several others.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY WORKING PARTIES DISPERSED.

PARIS, January 16th.

To-day's communiqué says that the night was calm. French artillery dispersed enemy working parties in Champagne, and bombarded a convoy.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, January 16th.

The evening communiqué says there is nothing to report, except fairly lively artillery actions in Champagne, Argonne, and Woivre.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, January 16th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that except for reciprocal bombardments at Maricourt, Givenchy, Hill 63, and Hollebeke, there has been only the usual artillery activity along the line.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

ROME, January 15th.

A communiqué records that there were artillery actions at various points yesterday.

ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

ROME, January 16th.

A communiqué says there have been general artillery engagements, which were most violent along the Isonzo, especially north-west of Gorizia. Our guns destroyed 400 metres of trenches on the Isonzo and bombarded the camps of Aissovizza, Cheapovano, and Doruberg, and the Railway stations of Lougafica, Pravcina, and Lubiana. The aircraft returned safely.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL FIGHT OFF DURAZZO.

AUSTRIANS LOSE THREE WARSHIPS.

ROME, January 15th.

Detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on December 29th confirm the loss, already reported from several sources, of another enemy ship besides the *Zika* and *Trigloa*.

EIGHT DAYS OF MISERY AND AGONY.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF CREW OF TORPEDOED SHIP.

MALTA, January 16th.

The experiences of the crew of the torpedoed ship *Clan Macfarlane* were terrible. The steamer left Malta on the 23rd December, to proceed to Bombay. She was torpedoed without warning on December 30th. A heavy sea was running at the time. The crew of 74 all took to the boats. The submarine, which had not previously been seen, then rose to the surface and Captain Swanton was asked the nationality and name of the steamer, her tonnage, cargo, and destination.

The submarine hastened the sinking of the steamer by gunfire, and then disappeared.

All six boats were tied together and remained for three days battling against a mountainous sea. The ration was only half a biscuit and half a dipper of water twice daily.

On January 2nd, owing to the very heavy sea, two boats parted and were not seen again.

The men at first were cheerful, but the exposure and hardship told on the *Lascars*. On the 4th inst. the Captain's boat, in which two men had already died, broke loose and drifted away. The remaining boats, half filled with water and the occupants half dead with exposure and starvation, drifted helplessly for three more long days and nights. The sea never abated.

One after another, eleven more *Lascars* died.

The survivors, numbering only 24, were in a state of utter collapse when picked up on the 7th inst. after eight days' misery and agony.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REAL RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT.

BIG MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LONDON, January 16th.

A Zurich message from Budapest says that the Russo-Rumania frontier is closed. Reports from the Rumanian frontier state that big movements of Russian troops are continuing, and it is believed that the real offensive is about to begin.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KAISER OPERATED UPON.

NOT OUT OF DANGER FOR A WEEK.

ROME, January 16th.

Ecclesiastical quarters state that it is learned from a German source that the Kaiser was operated upon on Thursday successfully, but the patient will not be out of danger for a week.

NEW YORK, January 16th.

The Imperial Chancellor (Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg) has sent a wireless message to the American papers that the Kaiser was never confined to his bed, and that he will soon resume his activities.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW HE WOULD HAVE IT CELEBRATED.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

The Kaiser, in a Proclamation to his people, says:—"For the second time I celebrate my birthday amid the clash of arms. Despite the heroic deeds and glorious successes of the German and Allied Forces, the arduous struggle for existence which envy has forced upon us has not yet ended. The whole strength of the German people at the Front and at home must be concentrated on a final victory and a peace safeguarding the Empire from hostile attacks." The Kaiser says he desires the celebrations to be confined to silent prayer and charitable contributions to heal the scars of war.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMPULSION.

WORKERS PLACED IN FALSE POSITION BY CARD VOTE.

LONDON, January 16th.

The general belief in political circles is that the workers have been placed in a false position by the card votes, and that the great bulk of labour is thoroughly patriotic and favourable to National Service. Consequently the Labour leaders are supporting the Bill and are working strenuously to dispel any clouds of doubt and suspicion. Thus it is hoped that national unity will see a complete triumph.

BELGIAN CARDINAL'S VISIT TO ROME.

ROME, January 16th.

Cardinal Mercier, who is on a visit, was given a warm welcome, the people in the crowded streets crying "Viva Mercier," "Vive Belgie." All the notabilities of Rome, together with obscure citizens, made a pilgrimage to the Belgian College where the Cardinal is staying, and pledged themselves to contribute all the means in their power to secure the restoration of Belgium. His Eminence was touched by the demonstrations, but refused to make a statement, whereupon those who had assembled exclaimed "The facts speak eloquently enough."

GERMANY AND THE BALKAN STATES.

ZURICH, January 16th.

The *Milan Secolo* says that the German Government intends sending the Duke of Mecklenburg to assume the direction of all the Balkan Legations. The German Minister at Bucharest left a week ago, and will not return.

FORD'S PEACE PARTY GOING HOME.

THE HAGUE, January 15th.

The Ford Peace Party has left Rotterdam for America.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "BARALONG" CASE.

GERMANY'S THREAT OF REPRISALS.

AMSTERDAM, January 15th.

The German reply to the White Paper refuting the allegations of inhumanity against the crew of the *Baralong* says that Great Britain's attitude renders it impossible for her to treat the affair further. Britain was responsible for a crime which disgraced International Law and humanity. Germany must undertake the punishment of an unexpected crime, and devise reprisals.

GERMAN CONSPIRACIES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, January 16th.

A Federal Grand Jury has indicted a man named Webber, who is related to an official of the Deutsche Bank, and four other Germans of conspiring to ship rubber to Germany in violation of the Customs laws.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

SYDNEY, January, 16th.

The Government estimates that 40,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export.

ON THE ROAD TO KERMANSEAH.

PETROGRAD, January 15th.

A communiqué says that in Persia the Russians occupied Kavanger, on the road to Kermanshah.

DUTCH STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

AMSTERDAM, January 15th.

The Dutch steamer *Maasheven* has been mined. Twenty-two of the crew have been saved, but the death of the Captain is reported.

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Spanish steamer *Bayo* was sunk by a mine near La Rochelle. Twenty-five were drowned, and one saved.

THE NETHERLANDS FLOODS.

DYKES COLLAPSE AND SEA BURSTS THROUGH.

AMSTERDAM, January 15th.

The havoc created by the floods is greater than was at first supposed. The dykes along the Zuider Zee collapsed at several points, peasants and cattle everywhere fleeing precipitately from the constantly rising waters. The dyke broke at several points in the Ymuiden district and before the inhabitants realised their peril the sea burst through the gaps with such force that large portions of the road were wrecked.

Reports coming in from North Holland tell of great distress in different districts, including the Island of Texel and the province of Groningen. The gale also swept the Lower Elbe. The sea was 20ft. above normal. The town of Siade subsided. The dyke at Twielenseth was severely damaged, and men are feverishly repairing it with the hope of preventing further damage.

A message from Amsterdam says that on the island of Harken 16 persons were drowned, of whom seven were children.

EARTHQUAKE AND FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 16th.

The tidal wave in Holland coincided with a north-westerly gale and an abnormally high tide on the East Coast of England, especially at Yarmouth, where the streets were flooded; and a severe earthquake, which lasted half a minute, in the Midlands, accompanied by a loud noise. People were knocked down in the streets.

PORTSMOUTH'S NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, January 15th.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux has been returned without opposition for Portsmouth.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW VICEROY OF INDIA. WON DISTINCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, January 15th.

The *Daily News* says Lord Chelmsford has done good work in Australia and possesses many qualifications making for success in his very difficult office, but his task is not easy. Lord Hardinge has proved the greatest Viceroy of our time, and his very success must make his successor's task hard, even in the quietest times.

The *Standard*, reviewing the situation in India, says happily the general and fervent loyalty of all classes encourages the belief that no new and unforeseen anxieties await the new Viceroy, who has already won distinction in the self-governing Dominions. Lord Chelmsford would be spared the grave anxieties experienced by several of his predecessors. The hostility of Germany and the German-led Turk was only an external menace to the security of India. It was still a far cry from Kut-el-Amara and Kermanshah and there is no need to apprehend that General Sir Percy Lake in Mesopotamia and the Russians in Persia will allow the enemy to get any nearer.

The *Daily Graphic* says that few Viceroys have better served England in India than Lord Hardinge. Nothing has so endeared him to the people as his defence of the Indians in South Africa, which question seemed at one time likely to provoke a conflict, but public opinion has since rallied to the view that an honourable and adequate place must be found for Indian representatives in the Councils of the Empire. Leaving India now is indeed a triumph for Lord Hardinge, and may be some consolation for his sad domestic losses. His successor has won distinction in New South Wales. In Lord Chelmsford India will possess a Viceroy of sterling character and proved capacity, capable of carrying on the best traditions of British rule.

The *Times* says that Lord Chelmsford will be accepted with general satisfaction. An acute constitutional crisis in Queensland found him possessing courage and knowledge. His term in New South Wales is reckoned as the most successful of recent years. Since his return he has devoted himself to useful work on the London County Council, and has been serving with the Territorials since the outbreak of war. Such a record sufficiently reveals a man whose life was full and many-sided. Lord Chelmsford had proved a faithful and valuable public servant, endowed with sound judgment, determination and a keen sense of duty. He had the advantage of acquiring from another angle a knowledge of Imperial problems which would not be the least valuable qualification of the Viceroy in the difficult times lying ahead. It would be difficult to make a wiser choice.

LISBON FIRE DUE TO FOUL PLAY.

LONDON, January 15th.

The fire spread to enormous proportions during the night, but ended to day by the falling in of the walls.

About thirty people were injured. The Minister of War is convinced that the fire was due to foul play.

AMERICAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, January 15th.

The submarine *E 2* was sunk after an explosion in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Four of the crew were killed and a dozen injured, some fatally. The electric batteries were being re-charged at the time of the explosion. Another theory is that the disaster was due to a hydrogen explosion.

THE MEXICAN MURDERS. AMERICA WILL NOT INTERVENE.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.

The Cabinet has decided not to intervene in Mexico, relying on General Carranza to punish the murderers.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, January 16th.

It is reported that Yunnanese troops captured at Sui Fu on the 9th inst. a body of rebels from Kuichow, who were advancing on Chungking, where the rebel leader Tsai Ao commands the garrison.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

AN INCONCLUSIVE PEACE.
WOULD ENGLAND ACQUIESCE
IN IT?[BY WILLIAM ARCHER IN THE
"DAILY NEWS."]

Mr. J. A. Hobson is so careful and so sane a thinker that one has always a strong predisposition to agree with him; but when he tells us that we do not know what we mean by "an inconclusive peace," one cannot but lodge an emphatic protest. This opinion Mr. Hobson puts forth in the *New Republic*, a recent and most valuable recruit to the ranks of intellectual journalism in America. Mr. Hobson writes of "England's Changing War-Mind," and indicates that we are only flinging ourselves into the resolution not to submit to "an inconclusive peace," and are in reality approaching a frame of mind in which we would willingly acquiesce in terms very far short of our original hopes and desires. He evidently thinks that, whether we like it or not, we shall probably have to submit to such a peace; and there he may or may not be right. It is not the question of optimism or pessimism that I propose to discuss. What I absolutely deny is that "inconclusive peace" is a term of "sound and fury, signifying nothing." According to Mr. Hobson it is a "masked word," and he quotes from Ruskin:

"There are masked words abroad which nobody understands, but which everybody uses, and most people will also fight for, fancying they mean this or that or other of the things dear to them. There never were creatures of prey so mischievous, never diplomats so cunning, never poisoners so deadly as these masked words."

So those of us who think we know the meaning of an "inconclusive peace," and who hold it to be decided that any conceivable sacrifice whereby it can be averted, are in reality poisoning the wells of true political wisdom! Mr. Hobson can scarcely wonder if we protest.

THE CHANGING WAR-MIND.

He admits that there are no overt signs of that "changing war-mind" which nevertheless he believes he can detect; and he accuses "even Radical journals like the *Daily News* and the *New Statesman*" of "deliberately and persistently stoking up the fire of the war fever," because they secretly fear that "it may be sinking." This secret fear he holds to be justified. As he feels the pinch of the war more and more acutely, England is growing tired of it, and more and more inclined to make sacrifices for peace instead of sacrifices for victory.

Now I believe this to be an essentially mistaken reading of England's frame of mind, and I think it a pity that it should go forth in America with the authority attaching to Mr. Hobson's name. I believe that we realize only too clearly the meaning and implications of an inconclusive peace, and that our determination not to accept it is at least as firm as ever it was. Of course it is conceivable that the Allies may be actually beaten—that there may come a point at which further sacrifice would be of no avail, and it would be madness to continue the struggle. That is conceivable though I trust improbable; it is inconceivable that, at any earlier point, England should say, "I am tired of this 'war of attrition.' Come, let us call a truce and leave our children's children to fight the thing out."

TIRED OF THE WAR.

Tired of the war? Of course we are tired of the war! We have been tired of it ever since August, 1914. If there was anyone who went into it with a fine careless rapture, looking forward to what the Germans call a *frischer, fromlicher Krieg*, I have got to meet the man. It is precisely the strength of our position that we never looked upon the war as anything else than the lesser of two gigantic evils. Of course we have had our moments of fallacious optimism, when we hoped for a swift decision, and underrated the enemy's staying power. Of course we have heard blustering talk in some quarters about "annihilating Germany," and wicked foolishness of that sort. But our optimism has never been quite so fallacious as that with which Germany rushed into the war; and our wicked foolishness has only been sporadic, not, as in Germany, endemic. As the months have gone on, we have seen that the lesser evil which we chose was less than some of us had feared; for, after all, we could not be quite sure that the Navy would prove so superb a bulwark as it has been and is. On the other hand, the greater evil from which we shrink has shown itself immeasurably greater than our worst imaginings had pictured it. As the German spirit towered aloft, in its arrogant, self-worshipping inhumanity, we saw more and more clearly that our choice had been the right one. Tired of the war? Yes, certainly; but we are still more tired of the satanic egoism which made a slaughter-house of Belgium, which set little children hurrying over the whole sale drowning of children as helpless as they, and which now looks on acquiescent, if not applauding, at one of the most gigantic crimes that ever stained the page of history.

CONVINCE GERMANY OF HER BLUNDER.

An inconclusive peace, then, would be one which should leave its spirit unbroken which should enable any sane man in Germany to say, "This war was wisely inspired and rightly conducted." For a conclusive peace in the sense of one which should right all wrongs and ally all international enmities, it would, of course, be Utopian; but there is nothing Utopian in hoping for a peace which should convict Germany, before the tri-

butal of her own conscience, of having committed "worse than a crime—a blunder." There must be many Germans who already, in their secret hearts, view the war in this light; but the national vanity is stupendous, far exceeding anything recorded of any other nation; and if it finds the slightest excuse in the terms of peace, it will assuredly rear its undiminished head. What we have to fear is a peace which should enable the military caste to say, with any plausibility: "Our diplomacy at the outset was execrable; it involved us in difficulties which made our task far harder than it need have been; but in spite of all behold—the German sword has hacked its way through, and our very difficulties have only redounded to our greater glory. Another time, we'll see that our diplomacy is better; and meanwhile we will keep our sword brighter than ever, under the guardianship of our Hohenzollern despots and our *alte, gute Gott*." Many people in Germany will probably say that, whatever happens; but a peace which should enable the average German to say it with sincerity is the inconclusive peace which would be a disaster to mankind.

KATISERISM MUST BE DEFEATED.

If anyone holds that a conclusive peace means a vindictive peace, I, for one, am not with him. I should be sorry to see Germany deprived of a square mile of territory inhabited by Germans who adhered in spirit to the Fatherland. I should deplore a peace which placed any artificial restrictions on German trade or manufactures, and seemed to justify the legend that England went to war out of commercial jealousy. We are not fighting against German prosperity or German greatness in any true sense of the word. We are fighting against a terrible disease which has since the ill-famed year 1870, played havoc with the spirit of Germany-biased history, corrupted her philosophy, obliterated her sense of proportion and sense of humour, and doomed, alas! her instincts of humanity. And what is the most conspicuous symptom of this disease, the symbol of all the strong delusions which have possessed the national spirit. What is it but Kaiserism, that amazing and untimely snobbery, which revives in the twentieth century a medieval superstition, and bows at the feet of a posturing fanatic who has not even immemorial prescription on the side of his claim to divinity: his Imperial crown being a thing of yesterday, while his ancestors, two centuries ago, were but "wee, wee German knickerbockers." It is hard to imagine a stranger paradox than that of intellectual Germany, which does not believe in God, but believes in the divine right of the Hohenzollerns. Here, then, is the final test of an inconclusive peace—it is peace which shall leave the prestige of Kaiserism intact. There is some reason to think that it is already a good deal shaken, but it would easily revive, inasmuch as the national vanity is largely bound up in it.

THE NECESSITY TO DEFEAT DESPOTISM.

This is the greatest war in history, not only because of its colossal scale, but because of the clearness and the fundamental importance of the issues involved. The controversies which lie behind it carry us down to the depths of biology and up to the heights of metaphysics. Many of us have long foreseen that there must come a struggle between the democratic and the militarist-despotic ideals of world-organization; but we scarcely foresaw that the crisis would come to a head in our own time. It has been precipitated by the calamitous superaddition of the personal egotism of William II. to the national intoxication begotten of the Bismarckian triumphs of blood and iron. Belief in the divine right of the Hohenzollerns to rule Germany easily passed over, both in the monarch and the people, into belief in the divine right of Germany to rule the world. Meanwhile science had armed militarism with weapons of a blind destructiveness which made it impossible for war to exert even the very imperfect discriminating influence in favour of sex and age that once did a little to mitigate its horrors. This was recognized even in the interval of peace by German military thinkers, who logically proceeded to build up a theory of "fightfulness" as the only true humanity. That theory is not the least among the many madneses which we are combating. If the spirit which gave school-children a holiday to celebrate the sinking of the *Lusitania* is to prevail and vindicate itself, the world will indeed be given over to the divinities of hell. I do not say that Germany had no case over the *Lusitania*. I think she would have had an arguable case if she had not blown it to the winds by many other exploits, both earlier and later. But whatever the conceivable excuses for her action, there is no conceivable excuse for exulting and setting her children to exult in the massacre of fifteen hundred innocent non-combatants. That indicates a truly devilish frame of mind; and it will be an inconclusive peace that leaves that frame of mind unrebuked. We are fighting, then, for everything that makes life worth living to us and to our Allies. Can we possibly accept any makeshift peace that is not absolutely forced upon us? Macaulay says in his essay on Milton:

"He lived at one of the most memorable eras in the history of mankind, at the very crisis of the great conflict between Oromasdes and Arimanes, liberty and despotism, reason and prejudice. That great battle was fought for no single generation, for no single land. The destinies of the human race were staked on the same cast, with the freedom of the English people."

We are now at grips with the same Arimanes—the divine right of despotism—whom our fathers fought and conquered; shall we suffer any mere weariness, any dread of material impoverishment to balk us of the victory?

Von Mackensen, commander of the German troops in the Balkans, was wounded by a Serbian bullet during the recent operations, but the wound is not serious, and the General continues to direct the army's operations.

THE FRINGES OF THE FLEET.

SUBMARINES.

[BY RUDYARD KIPLING.]

The ships destroy us above.
And ensnare us beneath.
We arise, we lie down, and we move
In the belly of death.

The ships have a thousand eyes.
To mark where we come.
And the mirth of a seaport dies
When our blow gets home.

I was honoured by a glimpse into this veiled life in a boat which was merely practising between trips. Submarines are like cats. They never tell "whom they were with last night," and they sleep as much as they can. If you board a submarine off duty you generally see a perspective of fore-shortened fustian men laid all along. The men say that except at certain times it is rather an easy life, with relaxed regulations about smoking, calculated to make a man put on flesh. One requires well-padded nerves. Many of the men do not appear on deck throughout the whole trip. After all, why should they if they don't want to? They know that they are responsible in their department for their comrades' lives as their comrades are responsible for theirs. What's the use of flapping about? Better lay in some magazines and cigarettes.

When we set forth there had been some trouble in the fairway, and a mined neutral, whose misfortune it bore with exemplary calm, was careened on a shoal near by.

"Suppose there are more mines knocking about?" I suggested.

"We'll hope there aren't," was the soothing reply. "Mines are all Joss. You either hit 'em or you don't. And if you do, they don't always go off. They scrape alongside."

"What's the etiquette then?"

"Shut off both propellers and hope."

We were dodging various craft down the harbour when a squadron of trawlers came out on our beam, at that extravagant rate of speed which unlimited Government control always leads to. They were led by an ugly, upstanding, black-sided buccaner with twelve-pounders.

"Ah! That's the King of the Trawlers. Isn't he carrying dog, too? Give him room!" one said.

There's my youngest daughter. Take a look at her! "someone burred as a punnetion navy cap slid by on a very near bridge."

"We'll fall in behind him. They're going over to the neutral. Then they'll sweep. By the bye, did you hear about it? The passengers in the neutral yesterday. He was taken off, of course, by a destroyer, and the only thing he said was: 'Twenty-five times I've insured, but not this time.' 'Ang!'"

The trawlers lunged ahead toward the forlorn neutral. Our destroyer nipped past us with that high-shouldered, tierrier-like pouncing action of the newer boats, and went ahead. A tramp in ballast, her propeller half out of water, thrashed along through the shallow haze.

"Lord! What a shot!" somebody said enviously. The men on the little deck looked across at the slow-moving silhouette. One of them, a cigarette behind his ear, smiled at a companion.

Then we went down—not as they go when they are pressed (the record, I believe, is 50 ft. in 50 seconds from top to bottom), but gently, to an orchestra of appropriate sounds, roarings, and blowings and after the orders, which come from the commander alone, after silence and peace.

"There's the bottom. We bumped at fifty-fifty-two," he said.
"I didn't feel it."
"We'll try again. Watch the gauge, and you'll see it flick a little."

THE PRACTICE OF THE ART.

It may have been so, but I was more interested in the faces, and above all the eyes, all down the length of her. It was to them, of course, the simplest of manoeuvres. They dropped into gear as no machine could; but the training of years and the experience of the year leaped up behind those steady eyes under the electric, in the shadow of the motors, between the pipes and the curved hull, or glided to their special gauges. One forgot the bodies altogether—but one will never forget the eyes or the animated faces. One man I remember in particular. On deck his was no more than a grave, rather striking countenance, cast in the unmistakable petty officer's mould. Below, as I saw him in profile handling a vital control, he looked like the Duke of Venice; the Prior of some sternly-ruled monastic order; an old-time Pope—anything that signifies trained and stored intellectual power utterly and aesthetically devoted to some vast impersonal end. And so with a much younger man; who changed into such a monk as Frank Dicksee used to draw. Only a couple of torpedomen not being in gear for the moment, read an illustrated paper. Their time did not come till we went up and got to business, which meant firing at our destroyer, and I think keeping out of the light of friend's torpedoes.

The attack and everything connected with it is solely the commander's affair. He is the only one who gets any fun at all—since he is the eye, the brain, and the hand of the whole single figure at the periscope. The second in command heaves sighs and prays that the dummy torpedo will go off all right or he'll be told about it. The others wait and follow the quick run of orders. It is if not a convention, a fairly established custom that the commander shall inferentially give his world some idea of what is going on. At least, I only heard of one man who says nothing whatever, and doesn't even wriggle his shoulders when he is on the sight. The others soliloquize, etc., according to their temperament; and the periscope is as revealing as golf.

Submarines nowadays are expected to look out for themselves more than at the old practices, when the destroyers walked

circumspectly. We dived and circled under water for a while, and then rose for a sight—something like this: "Up a little—up! Up still! Where the deuce has he got to? Ah! (Half a dozen orders as to helm and depth of descent, and a pause broken by a drumming noise somewhere above, which increases and passes away.) That's better! Up again! (This refers to the periscope.) Yes. Ah! No, we don't think. All right! Keep her down, damn it! Umm! That ought to be nineteen knots. Dirty trick! He's changing speed. No, he isn't. He's all right. Ready forward there! (A salvo splutters and drips, the torpedo-men crouch over their tubes and nod to themselves. Their faces have changed now.) He hasn't spotted us yet. We'll just (more helm and depth orders, but specially helm.) Wish two were working a beam-tube. Never mind! Up! (A last string of orders.) Six hundred, and he doesn't see us! Fire!"

The dummy left; the second in command cocked one ear and looked relieved. Up we rose: the wet air and spray splattered through the hatch; the destroyer swung off to retrieve the dummy.

"Careless brutes, destroyers are," said one officer. "That fellow nearly walked over us just now. Did you notice?"

The commander was playing his game out over again—stroke by stroke. "With a beam-tube I'd have strangled him amidst-ship," he concluded.

"Why didn't you then?" I asked.

There were loads of shiny reasons, which reminded me that we were at war and cleared for action, and that the infernal had been merely play. A companion rose alongside and wanted to know whether we had seen anything of her dummy.

"No. But we heard it," was the short answer.

I was rather annoyed, because I had seen that particular dasher of destruction on the stocks only a short time ago, and here she was grown up and talking about her missing children!

In the harbour again, one found more submarines, all patterns and makes and sizes, with rumours of yet more and larger to follow. Naturally their men say that we are only at the beginning of the submarine. We shall have them presently for all purposes.

THE MAN AND THE WORK.

Now there is a mystery of the Service. A man gets a boat which for two years becomes his very self.

His morning hope, his evening dream. His joy throughout the day.

With him is a second in command, an engineer, and some others. They prove each other's souls habitually every few days, by the direct test of peril, till they act, think, and endure as a unit, and with the boat. That commander is transferred to another boat. He tries to take with him if he can, which he can't, as many of his other selves as possible. He is pitched into a new type twice the size of the old one, with three times as many gadgets, an unexplored temperance, and unknown leanings. After his first trip he comes back clamouring for the head of her constructor, of his own second in command, his engineer, his cox, and a few other ratings. They for their part wish him dead on the beach, because, last commission with So and So nothing ever went wrong anywhere.

A fortnight later you can remind the commander of what he said, and he will deny every word of it. She's not, he says, so very little—things considered, barring her five-ton torpedo-derricks, the abominations of her wireless, and the tropical temperature of her beer-lockers. All of which signifies that the new boat has found her soul, and her commander would not change for battle-cruisers. Therefore, that he may remember he is the Service, and not a branch of it, he is after certain seasons shifted to a battle-cruiser, where he lives in a blaze of admirals and signalists, responsible for vast decks and cryptic flats, a student of extended above-water tactics, thinking in tens of thousands of yards instead of his modest-but deadly three-to-twelve hundred.

And the man who takes his place straightway forgets that he ever looked down on great rollers from a sixty-foot bridge under the whole breath of heaven, but crawls and climbs and dives through conning-towers with those same waves wet in his neck, and when the cruises pass him, tearing the deep open in half a gale, thanks God he is not as they are, and goes to bed beneath their distracted keels.

EXPERT OPINIONS.

"But submarine work is cold-blooded business."

(This was at a little session in a green-curtained "wardroom" cum owner's cabin.)

"Then there's no truth in the yarn that you can feel when the torpedo's going to get home?" I asked.

"Now a word. You sometimes see it get home or miss, as the case may be. Of course, it's never your fault if it misses. It's all your second-in-command."

"That's true, too," said the second. "I catch it all round. That's what I am here for."

"And what about the third man? There was one aboard at the time."

"He generally comes from a smaller boat, to pick up real work—if he can suppress his intellect and doesn't talk 'last commission.'"

The third hand promptly denied the possession of any intellect, and was quite dumb about his last boat.

"They train on, too. They strain each other. Yes, one gets to know 'em about as well as they get to know us. Up topside, a man can take you in—take himself in—for months—for half a commission, perhaps. Down below he can't. It's all in cold blood—not like at the front, where they have something exciting all the time."

"Then bumping mines isn't exciting?"

"Not a little bit. You can't bump back at 'em. Even with a Zepp."

"Oh, now and then," one interrupted, and they laughed as they explained.

"Yes, that was rather funny. One of our boats came up ship underneath a low Zepp. Looked for the sky, you know, and couldn't see anything except that fat shining belly almost on top of 'em. Luckily, it wasn't the Zepp's stinger end. So our

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

best went to windward and kept just awash. There was a bit of a sea, and the Zepp had to work a bit of the wind. (They don't like that.) Our boat sent a man to the gun. He was pretty well drowned, of course, but he hung on choking and spitting, and held his breath, and got in shots where he could. This Zepp was strafing bombs about for all she was worth, and—was it?—Macartney, I think, potting at her between dives; and naturally all hands wanted to look at the performance, so about half the North Sea flopped down below and, oh, they had a Charlie Chaplin time of it! Well, somehow, Macartney managed to rip the Zepp a bit, and she went to leeward with a list on her. We saw her a fortnight later with a patch on her port side. Oh, if Fritz only fought clean, this wouldn't be half a bad show. But Fritz can't fight clean.

And we can't do what he does—even if we were allowed to," one said.
"No, we can't. Tim's done. We have to fish Fritz out of the water, dry him, and give him cocktails, and send him to Donnington Hall."

"And what does Fritz do?" I asked.
"He splutters and clicks and bows. He has all the correct motions, you know; but of course, when he's your prisoner you can't tell him what he really is."

"And do you suppose Fritz understands any of it?" I went on.

"No. Or he wouldn't have humanised. This was his first chance of making his name, and he checked it all away for the sake of showing off as a foul Gottstraffer."

"And they talked of that hour of the night when submarines come to the top like moribund to get and give information; of boats whose business it is to fire as much and to splash about as aggressively as possible; and of other boats who avoid any sort of display—dumb boats watching and relieving watch, with their periscope just showing like a crocodile's eye, at the back of islands and the mouth of channels where something may come day move out in procession to its doom.—*Daily Telegraph*."

